

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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Who Will Succeed Leo XIII.?

We have pointed out how deeply inter-
 ested for political reasons are Italy,
 Austria, Germany and France in the
 choice of a successor to Leo XIII. Of
 incomparably greater moment to the
 decision of the Conclave from a
 religious point of view. Will the next
 occupant of PETER'S chair be a man
 qualified by intellect and character to
 uphold and extend the spiritual influence
 which has been so strikingly ex-
 tended and upheld during the pontificate
 that has now come to an end?

The history of Conclaves is only too
 full of proof that the members of the
 Sacred College have their share of human
 weaknesses, and that their preferences
 for this or that particular candidate have
 been often shaped by worldly motives.
 Nevertheless, such motives have usually
 been neutralized each other, and been subor-
 dinated in the end to a sense of tremendous
 responsibility. During the last four
 centuries, at least, the choice ultimately
 reached by the Cardinals in Conclave
 has, as a rule, evinced extraordinary wis-
 dom, and has been justified by events.

There have been times when the pre-
 eminent piety and capacity of a candidate
 have commanded recognition so universal
 that he has been chosen by acclamation,
 or, as Catholic writers would describe it,
 by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.
 Even when factions within the Con-
 clave have, for the moment, proved irre-
 conciliable, and have therefore sought
 to postpone a settlement of the great
 policies at stake by placing upon the
 papal throne a man supposed to have
 but a very brief lease of life, they have
 sometimes built better than they
 knew. Thus, for instance, in 1878, when
 in favor of Cardinal PECCI a rule was
 broken that had been observed for cen-
 turies, the rule which forbade a Camer-
 lengo to be regarded as a candidate for
 the Papacy, it was because he was gen-
 erally believed to have but a short time
 to live. He himself shared the belief,
 and is reported to have said in the Con-
 clave to a Cardinal who voted for him,
 "You desire, then, to elect another
 HADRIAN V." The last-named Pope, it
 may be remembered, reigned only thirty-
 six days. Yet, whatever may have been
 the reasons which controlled some
 Cardinals in 1878, the result could not
 have been more felicitous had they voted
 with an eye single to the highest inter-
 ests of the Catholic Church.

It is not impossible that at this time
 recourse may be made to an expedient
 similar to that which was adopted a
 quarter of a century ago. There are
 now, as there were then, factions in the
 Curia, which, sooner than acquiesce in
 the immediate triumph of either, may
 prefer to postpone, by the election of an
 aged Cardinal, the definite settlement of
 their respective claims. On the one
 hand seem to be arrayed the friends of
 Cardinal RAMOLLA and of the Franco-
 pile policy with which, in his capacity
 of Papal Secretary of State, he has been
 for many years identified. On the other
 side stand marshalled the adherents of
 Cardinal GOTTEI, whose promotion to the
 papal throne is known to be desired by
 Germany, and whose pretensions LEO
 XIII. was presumed to favor when he
 made him Prefect of the Propaganda.

Cardinal RAMOLLA, indeed, has no hope
 of attaining personally the papal chair
 at the present juncture, but he naturally
 desires that the policy he has favored
 shall be maintained, and not reversed.
 If he is unable in any other way to defeat
 the election of a candidate whose con-
 ception of a Pope's duty does not meet
 with his approval, he may try to defer a
 decisive solution of the questions at issue
 by securing the requisite two-thirds vote
 for an old and neutral Cardinal. There
 are two prominent members of the
 Sacred College well advanced in years.
 One is Cardinal CAPECESTRATO; the other
 is Cardinal ORSINI. It is true that the
 latter is now Camerlengo, and, as such,
 would have been held disqualified for
 election previous to 1878, but the new
 precedent established in that year might
 conceivably be followed. Both to him,
 however, and to Cardinal CAPECESTRATO
 there is one grave objection, namely, the
 belief that they favor a more accommo-
 dating attitude toward the Quirinal than
 has been hitherto assumed. It is certain
 that the selection of either would be joy-
 fully acclaimed by the friends of the
 Italian monarchy.

We shall have to wait some time before
 learning the name of the new Pope. The
 Conclave will not begin until the tenth
 day after the death of LEO XIII., and
 there are grounds for thinking that the
 session may be a long one.

Abusing the National Anthem.

It became necessary not a long time
 ago to take some legal action to stop
 the abuse of the national flag, because
 it was employed by unthinking or un-
 patriotic persons as an advertising
 medium. It may soon be found advis-
 able to enact some similar law with re-
 gard to the treatment of the national
 anthem. Here let us remark that our
 dearly beloved brethren who are in
 these days continually extending to us
 the glad hand across the sea are not at
 this particular moment expected to fur-
 nish us with information as to what is
 our national anthem.

They have for years rebuked us gently
 when we have asserted that "The Star-
 Spangled Banner" held a position in our
 musical repertory similar to that occu-
 pied in theirs by "God Save the King."
 They have graciously and gracefully
 vouchsafed to instruct us to the effect
 that "Yankee Doodle," not "The Star-
 Spangled Banner," which compares favor-
 ably with the elected patriotic songs
 of other nations, was our national an-
 them. Within the past few months, too,
 our British cousins have adopted as one
 of our national airs "There'll Be a Hot
 Time in the Old Town To-night." To
 this we have no special objection. We
 are quite through with that song; if
 they like it, they are welcome to it.

But within the confines of our own
 dominions we intend to continue the use
 of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as our
 national anthem. Englishmen may by
 a very slight effort of their senses not
 only hear the tune, but see the identical
 banner facing the sun at any hour of the
 twenty-four in some part of the world.

Meanwhile, this same admirable an-
 them is much abused by our own people.
 Not a long time ago naval officers intro-
 duced on shore the excellent custom of
 arising and standing respectfully when-
 ever "The Star-Spangled Banner" was
 played, but that custom is now more
 honored in the breach than in the ob-
 servance, simply because the air is played
 in season and out of season, and one is
 frequently forced to refuse to arise in
 order that by so doing he may enter a
 silent protest against the maltreatment
 of the song.

A tour of the vaudeville theatres, for
 instance, will convince any observer that
 the national anthem is not respected by
 some of those interested in such places
 of amusement. It is continually ham-
 mered on tuneless pianos as an accom-
 paniment to cheap stereoscopic views.
 If a picture of a navy yard is shown,
 off goes the national air; if a General's
 portrait is put on, off it goes again; if a
 United States transport is shown in the
 act of coaling ship, the anthem is knocked
 out once more.

At the summer hotels the air is sub-
 jected to treatment even more disre-
 spectful, for there it frequently figures
 as a two-step for giddy youths and merry
 maidens to follow in the exciting skip of
 the Saturday evening hop. Now here,
 we venture to suggest, is an opening for
 that simple tune which our British
 brethren have adopted as one of our
 national airs. We mean the one pre-
 dicting a rise of temperature in the vil-
 lage after sundown. Why not use that
 for the two-step and let the national an-
 them repose in the dignified silence which
 belongs to it except when called forth to
 translate in tones patriotic feelings at a
 patriotic hour?

London contains only 200,6 people to the
 acre. In New York there are 703 acres
 with over 447 people to the acre, and on
 2,626 acres within its limits there was a
 population in 1900 of 870,459 persons. In
 the West Central district of London is
 the largest number of persons to a dwell-
 ing, 11.5. In New York there are only
 two Assembly districts, the Twenty-fifth
 and Twenty-seventh, with a lower aver-
 age. Even in the Brooklyn borough as a
 whole the average number of persons
 per dwelling is nearly as great as in the
 most crowded district of London, 10.2
 as against 11.5.

Another distinguishing feature of New
 York is that in the borough of Manhattan
 the percentage of home ownership is
 smaller than in any other civilized city
 of the world. Out of 391,687 families,
 only 16,318 live in dwellings which they
 own. Ninety-four families out of every
 100 pay rent; and nowhere is the dis-
 position to frequent changes of residence
 so general as it is here.

In the matter of the mixture of races
 in its population, New York, as we have
 shown before, is unique among the great
 cities of civilization. The percentage
 of native whites of native parentage in
 the borough of Manhattan in 1900 was
 only 16.9, and it has been diminished
 since then by the largest immigration
 of our history, the great mass of which,
 more especially the Jews and the Ital-
 ians, remain in New York. Of the popu-
 lation of London only a third were born
 outside its own limits, and of these four-
 fifths are of British birth.

In New York and about its waters
 is gathering not only the greatest ur-
 ban community in the world, but also
 the most miscellaneous collection of
 races ever known in the history of man-
 kind.

Two Honest Debtors.

The last annual report of the Hon.
 JOHN P. JACQUEL as Treasurer of the
 State of New York, which covers the
 transactions of the fiscal year ended
 Sept. 30, 1902, contains two items of
 interest as showing that there are two
 honest citizens whose sense of obliga-
 tion in money matters is as keen when
 the State is their creditor as it would
 be in case they owed a debt to an indi-
 vidual.

At the head of page 394 of the report,
 under the comprehensive heading "Mis-
 cellaneous Receipts," is this item:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, as Governor, balance
 of money advanced to him for expenses,
 returned. \$17.25

No date is given in the report for the
 receipt of this sum. It was certainly
 paid later than Sept. 30, 1901, or it would
 have been entered in the report of the
 Treasurer for the year ending on that
 day. The debtor, at the time he dis-
 charged this obligation, had been nine
 months out of the office of Governor of
 the State, had taken the oath of office
 as Vice-President of the United States,
 and had been sworn in as the President
 of the United States. Engrossed as he
 was in important affairs his keen sense
 of honor compelled him to refund the
 trifling amount which was due to the
 Commonwealth. This item is proof of
 the accuracy and exactness of the
 debtor's personal bookkeeping, as well
 as of his personal integrity, for it is not
 to be believed that the Treasurer dunned
 him for the amount.

The other item is on the page of the
 report facing that upon which is re-
 corded THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S repay-
 ment of an advance made to him. It is
 as follows:

Unknown woman, conscience money \$100.00

The State Treasurer might better have
 written "unidentified" instead of "un-
 known," but the meaning of the entry
 is clear. An honest woman had de-
 frauded the State. She may have done
 it through ignorance, or because of
 temporary inability to meet her obliga-
 tions, or inadvertently. However the
 fraud was accomplished, she made
 restitution, let us believe, at the earliest
 possible moment, just as the other
 debtor did.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S official posi-
 tion and the record of the State Treas-
 urer made it impossible for him to re-
 fund anonymously the money wrong-
 fully in his possession. It was neces-
 sary that his name should appear in
 order that the book accounts of the
 State might be kept straight. Had
 this necessity not existed, who can
 doubt that he would have been as modest
 in squaring his conscience and his ac-
 counts as was the improperly styled
 unknown woman?

The Rusklin of Leaf River.

We almost envy our Cook coun-
 tryman, the *Iron Ocean*. It has discov-
 ered in its own State a new and great
 stylist, brilliant, exuberant, original,
 splendid, born to the purple. He works
 for the *Mount Morris Index*. He belongs
 to the world.

He went to the Fourth of July cele-
 bration at Leaf River, a name dear and
 memorable forever by his many-
 fountained pen:

"During the forenoon heaven's artillery rumbled
 through the cloudy vault, but, as even nature
 had to throw a wet blanket over such an enthusiastic
 crowd of wit and beauty of Ogle county, the loyal
 winds finally brushed the frowning clouds from
 out their glorious brows, who, in his chariot of day,
 circumfused with his veil of light, determined once
 more to keep step with the drum beat of the ages
 and join the picturesque procession as it moved
 with drum beat and brass band cadency, with wav-
 ing banners, to the beautiful school yard, where,
 amid the twittering of birds and the rustle of the
 leaves of numerous loyal trees, as the shimmering
 sunshine fell through the numerous open spaces
 of the intersecting trees in broad, golden patches,
 of patriotic glory, the exercises were opened by a
 timely prayer by the Rev. C. W. JACOBS."

We may say of these processions
 of words what this thunderer on the
Index says of the "celebrated Schiller
 band," that "as the silvery cadency of
 their sublimous air, it well might have
 charmed another PLATO from his dreams
 of Elysium." And where, in the whole
 literature of panegyric, eulogy and com-
 pliment, is there anything that comes
 within a billion miles of this "tribute
 to the orator of the day?"

"It those sturdy heroes of the Revolution who
 followed WASHINGTON in his immortal crusade
 for liberty, and spent eight years among them,
 saving by switching the lion's tail to hear him roar,

could have been present on this patriotic occasion
 and have listened to the fervent, eloquent, patriot-
 ic and sensible address by the Rev. O'NEAL,
 they would have been amply repaid for all their
 sanguinary exploits and privations and sufferings
 at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Ticon-
 deroga and Valley Forge, and would have had elu-
 cidated to their inner consciousness by undeniable
 demonstration the true object in achieving Ameri-
 can independence."

Now solemn and stately as an Egyptian
 temple, now airy and graceful as a
 Gothic spire, the peroration perorates:
 "Egypt has passed away, and Assyria is but a
 dream, and the owl and bats make their nest
 in the ruins of Nineveh, while Greece sits in sack-
 cloth and ashes, and the glory of Rome is the
 theme of schoolboys—but what of all this? Let
 America stand for her place in the heavens,
 with unblinking eye to the sun, she still proudly
 clasp in his loyal talons the golden pointed ban-
 ner of the Union, pointing the serene and shining
 pathway to the stars."

Forever flow that golden-pointed pen!

The Waterboy and McChesney Race.
 Of all the great contests of famous
 thoroughbreds in this country the
 one set down for Wednesday next, in
 which Waterboy and McChesney will
 battle for the championship, is likely
 to be one of the most memorable. Those
 who recall the sensational match be-
 tween Tenny and Salvador agree that
 even that far-famed duel will be sur-
 passed in popular interest by the race
 of day after to-morrow.

"The Championship Special," as this
 race will be called, will possess one
 feature concerning which there seems
 to be absolutely no difference of opinion.
 The two horses for whom it has been
 arranged are the best of their age on
 this side of the Atlantic. Every year
 the turf has its idols, but almost in-
 variably the experts differ as to which
 of them deserves the highest honors.

In the present instance it is perfectly
 safe to say that no one will dispute
 Waterboy's title to superiority over all of
 his rivals in the East; and as for McChes-
 ney, he is acknowledged to be not only
 the greatest four-year-old seen this year
 on the Western tracks, but, we believe,
 the best of his age which the West has
 ever produced. Of the five races in
 which he has started during the past
 six weeks he has won three, and his
 two failures are to be logically accounted
 for. The first, when he was beaten by
 a head by Savable, was undoubtedly
 due to the fact that he was badly inter-
 fered with at the outset of the race; and
 when he was defeated by John McGurk
 in the Great Western Handicap, on
 July 1, he carried the tremendous weight
 of 134 pounds, while McGurk's impost
 was only 106 pounds. At New Orleans
 last winter McChesney was the star of
 the meeting, and he emerged therefrom
 an unbeaten horse.

Waterboy's racing career, while much
 shorter than that of his rival, has been
 not less impressive. In his last three
 races he has done, as they say, all that
 has been asked of him, having won each
 time. It is true that only once, in the
 Brighton Handicap, has he proved his
 ability to carry big weight; but his per-
 formance in that race was one which
 distinguished him as a thoroughbred
 worthy to rank with the fleetest of his
 predecessors.

Will McChesney be able to reduce the
 world's record of 2:03-1/5 for one mile
 and a quarter, made by Waterboy in
 the Brighton Handicap? Perhaps so.
 But who knows that Waterboy isn't
 even better than he showed himself to
 be on that occasion? These are the
 all-absorbing questions which horse-
 men and racegoers throughout the coun-
 try would like to have answered sat-
 isfactorily.

If the weather and the track are
 good—and under no other conditions
 will the race be run—the immense crowd
 at the Brighton Beach course next
 Wednesday will witness a contest long
 to be remembered. Will the winner be
 Waterboy or McChesney? The East
 says Waterboy. The West says McChes-
 ney, and we are told the Western en-
 thusiasts have chartered a special train
 to bring them here, that they may cheer
 McChesney to victory. Whatever may
 be the result, when the judges give
 their decision they will crown the king
 of the American turf.

The "idea" attributed below by the *Pitts-
 burg Gazette* to the Hon. JOSEPH C. CANNON
 is that there is no need for the enactment
 of any financial legislation by the next
 Congress:

"SENATOR CANNON'S idea has made a great stir
 in national politics. He stands firm, however,
 and the situation is serious, as the Speaker has
 abundant power to prevent action if he pleases
 to assert it."

Why persist in insulting Mr. CANNON by
 assuming that he intends to use the power
 he may possess in the next House to pre-
 vent consideration of a remedial financial
 bill, or to block action on the same? Last
 February, when seeking votes for Speaker,
 he said in Congress:

"Out of deference to people who have decided
 in favor of the desirability of legislation,
 and from a willingness touching matters of great
 importance that run to all the people, I do not
 desire by my vote to assist in denying recognition
 to the rights of the people of the United States.
 I am not willing by my vote to put in the
 position of saying that if I had the power I
 would deny consideration to a question of its
 importance."

Does the *Pittsburg Gazette*, or any other
 candid newspaper, regard Mr. CANNON as
 capable of making that pledge when seek-
 ing votes for himself for Speaker and
 then repudiating it when once securely
 established in the Chair?

The Opium Controversy in the Philippines.
 From the *Medical Record*.

In the Philippines strong opposition to the
 proposed granting of an exclusive concession for
 the importation and sale of opium has developed in
 the form of a memorial to the President. In its mem-
 orial states the fact that the admission of opium con-
 stitutes a grave economic peril, and that the opium
 habit at present destroys the health and saps the
 vitality of these islands as they develop. It
 states that the use of the drug is rapidly spreading
 among the Chinese and the lower class of Filipinos,
 and that one of the chief causes of the opium habit
 is the Chinese, on the contrary, have issued a state-
 ment to the effect that the use of opium is as much
 a necessity to Chinese as the use of food, that
 while nearly all Chinese smoke opium to a greater or
 less extent, not 2 per cent. of them are the slaves
 of the drug, and that the granting of the pro-
 posed concession would put the price of opium as
 high as to be beyond the reach of the poorer Chinese.

For these reasons they desire that the concession be
 not granted. It is a case of two diametrically oppo-
 site interests being united on a common proposition.

An Incorrect Expression.
 "What is correct—'pants' or 'trousers'?"
 "Trousers."
 "But it doesn't seem right to say that 'his breath
 came in short trousers.'"

ANARCHIST AND ANTIQUARY.

Queer Developments in the Ecossaura Case
 Before the Paris Magistrate.

From *Le Temps* of July 9.
 M. de Valles, Judge of instruction, in the
 presence of M. Camille Legrand, expert, yes-
 terday again examined Mme. Marys. She
 persists in her declaration that the greater
 part of her collection was bequeathed to her
 by her husband, the Spanish painter, Es-
 coussaura.

But is he dead? Mme. Marys says he is,
 others say he is not. Add as the accused
 refuses to give detailed and precise infor-
 mation about the demise of her husband or
 the history of the inheritance, it is difficult
 to establish the truth. Interrogatory com-
 missions will be sent to Spain to clear up the
 mystery. If they are found the three sisters
 of Ecossaura, who, according to Mme.
 Marys, live at Cordoba and in a small town of
 Asturias, may give useful information.

A mechanical wood carver, M. Duminiel,
 living at La Rue Lantier, had asked the ex-
 amining Magistrate to hear him. The Magis-
 trate confronted him yesterday with Mme.
 Marys, when M. Duminiel took occasion to
 demand from the accused the amount of a
 debt he had contracted for Mme. Marys two au-
 thentic Louis XVI. bedsteads, but without
 ornamentation, and professed not to have
 been paid yet.

The accused denied the indebtedness, but
 admitted that M. Duminiel had carved the
 bedsteads, which, according to her, are still
 in the hall of the house in the Rue de Londres.
 M. Camille Legrand has been charged to
 verify M. Duminiel's assertions and to see
 whether the bedsteads are fraudulent or
 authentic.

The interview between the wood carver
 and his customer ended with a rather agitated
 scene. As M. Duminiel and Mme. Marys ex-
 changed insulting epithets, M. de Valles
 was obliged to cut short a meeting which threat-
 ened to degenerate into a hand-to-hand
 fight, by having the accused sent back to
 his cell.

To-morrow the Magistrate and M. Camille
 Legrand will go to the Rue de Londres, where
 they will open a safe, discovered by the ex-
 pert behind a drapery, which Mme. Marys
 said contained the documents relating to the
 collection. The examination of the papers, re-
 lating to commercial transactions, jewels,
 deeds and a sum of money. After this M.
 Legrand will continue the examination of the
 2,000 lots in the collection, one of the richest
 in existence in religious art and jewelry.
 The Spanish Ambassador at Paris will also
 come to the Rue de Londres, where he will
 see whether among the objects in the
 collection there are some adorned with
 the arms of Spain, and of which he wishes
 to find out whether these objects have not
 been imported.

Finally, it will be remembered that Mme.
 Marys declared that she had presented sev-
 eral objects from her collection to the
 Arts D'Orléans. This has been found to be
 true pieces of "Santari" velvet, a great Louis
 XVI. clock, a small Italian mask of the same
 period, and a gilt copper vessel have
 been submitted to the examination of the
 purchasing commission.

From *Le Temps* of July 10.
 We have earlier in this column seen the
 expert, M. Camille Legrand, were to go to
 the Rue de Londres in order to open in Mme.
 Marys's house a safe discovered yesterday
 behind a drapery. This was done yester-
 day afternoon, and the documents seized have
 made it possible to establish a fact which, in
 spite of Mme. Marys's assertion, seemed
 doubtful till then. It is true that she was the
 legitimate wife of the painter Ecossaura,
 and that the latter, when he died, left her
 not only a fortune in cash amounting to more
 than 100,000 francs—the safe contained re-
 cepts showing that various sums exceeding
 this total had been deposited in different banks
 —but also a collection containing rare and
 very valuable pieces.

On the other hand, a document written in
 Spanish has been found which casts a singular
 light on the commercial association that
 existed between the Ecossaura household
 and Parmegiani, whom other documents
 represent as being the favored lover with-
 out the husband's taking offence. On the
 contrary, Parmegiani would seem to have
 been the favored lover of the wife. Finally, to-
 gether with printed forms and bills with the
 head "Louis Marys & Co."—that is the name under
 which Parmegiani lived at the house in the
 Rue de Londres—there were also found the
 rough draft of a letter, a copy of which
 is supposed to have been sent by Mme. Marys
 after her husband's death.

In this letter she said that her husband,
 who had died at Toledo without a will, had
 left her no fortune and that consequently
 she had abstained from having a costly and
 useless funeral. She added that her husband
 had travelled a good deal and had not
 settled down in Paris, and that the few
 objects which she had preserved were left to
 her by the will of a friend, a collector of
 the valuable objects which attaches to souvenirs.
 This letter may explain why Ecossaura's
 sister never claimed the inheritance of the
 Spanish painter and also why Mme. Marys
 while carrying on a trade in antique works,
 and the sale of the collection of her husband,
 had a portion of the pieces left at his death by her
 husband, for the latter, as we have seen,
 was in a case therefore of alienating an
 inheritance.

The affair is becoming complicated, it
 will be seen.

The Summer Inspection of the Navy.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: Learning
 from THE SUN that there is a duty incumbent upon
 the President as Commander in Chief of the Army
 and Navy to inspect vessels from time to time,
 noting their condition and that of the crews, and
 reporting in their ability to propel afloat, it oc-
 curs to me to inquire if there is any limit to the
 time which must be expended by him on any one
 vessel, because, the present rate, there is not
 enough of him to go around. I am aware, of course,
 that if the Ship should be absent for a time and
 the Commander in Chief unable to inspect her for
 a few days, the country would be in a wait for
 him, but much time could be saved by having
 another vessel in readiness. To be sure, such
 vessels as the Mayflower and Stiphren better
 equipped for inspection than a lighter, but
 a derelict, but the latter has its uses, too, and should
 be in good trim.

Congressmen are doing their best, during the
 heated term, to help him out, but their misad-
 venture in the nature of taking observations. At
 any rate, something must be done to provide more
 inspectors of ships, it must be reduced.
 NEW YORK, July 18. M. S.

Tar and Fish in Jamaica Bay.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: I read with
 much interest the article in your issue of July 17,
 commenting on the fact that the refuse matter
 from the gas works is being taken to the fishing
 island of the Jamaica Bay district. I beg leave to state
 that I for one stand ready to assist in any way
 to get rid of the refuse. The company in question
 has safely disposed of their refuse matter by burning
 it, and they could be forced to do so by law. Not
 only are hundreds of local fishermen being de-
 prived of their means of livelihood by this nuisance,
 but the attractive features of Jamaica Bay for
 sailing, rowing and bathing are being destroyed.
 BROOKLYN, July 18. JAMES F. MARSH.

Christian Filtrage.

From the *Spectator*.
 The present-day behavior of young people is
 a constant source of regret to aged travellers.
 "We used to find when I was young, I don't say
 we didn't, 'an old lady, a Sunday or two ago,
 who was travelling in a suburban train to hear
 her favorite cleric preach, I did myself, but
 with full consciousness of bygone attrac-
 tions—'I tried in a Christian manner, not as girls
 do now.'"

Concerning a Luncheon.
 Oh Tommy, Tommy Lipton,
 I've just tried to deceive
 Your rural Yankee rivals
 With something up your sleeve
 In the nature of a shamrock
 Fourthly, that with which
 In the races for the trophy
 Will knock Lipton over.

Oh Tommy, Tommy Lipton,
 They say you have a yacht
 Which, so far in its trials,